

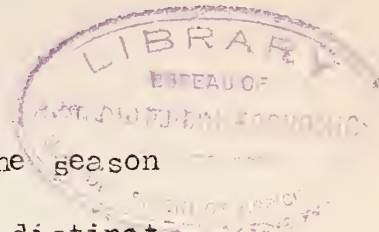
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February 6, 1925.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION



The 14 per cent increase in world sugar production for the season 1924-25 over the previous record production in 1923-24 caused a distinct decline in world prices. Since cane sugar production, which furnishes about 80 per cent of the sugar supply of the United States, does not respond quickly to price changes, the production of 1925-26 is also likely to be large. With a probability of a large carry-over to cover the demands of the early part of the season of 1925-26, the chances of higher prices for sugar and sugar beets during the coming season seem remote.

World production of sugar, both beet and cane, for the season 1924-25 is now estimated at 25,134,000 short tons, as compared with the previous record production of 22,054,000 short tons in 1923-24. Cane sugar production is estimated at 16,455,000 short tons, an increase of 5.8 per cent over last year and beet sugar at 8,679,000 short tons, an increase of 33.5 per cent over last year. The largest increases are in the European beet sugar areas. All of the leading cane sugar surplus areas outside of the United States show material increases in production over last year.

Sugar production in continental United States amounted to about 1,200,000 short tons in 1924-25, as compared with 1,043,000 short tons in 1923-24; Hawaii will probably produce about the same as last year; Porto Rico shows an increase of about 75,000 short tons; and reports from the Philippines indicate a large increase in production although definite figures are not available.

Cuban sugar production in 1924-25 is estimated at more than 5,200,000 short tons, which is an increase of 600,000 short tons over the crop of the previous year, and 1,000,000 short tons over the crop of 1922-23. As far as dutiable sugar is concerned the Cuban crop, enjoying tariff preference, dominates



the sugar situation in the United States.

European countries outside of Russia and Poland have practically reached pre-war production and with lower prices this year a further general increase in production next year would seem unlikely. Cane sugar producing countries, which increased acreage during the war period to supply the deficit caused by the loss of the beet sugar areas of Europe, have not increased production as rapidly in the last few years, and present prices are not likely to stimulate further plantings. Immediate reduction in sugar cane acreage, however, is unlikely because of the character of cane cultivation in tropical countries.

Until the present season world consumption of sugar has kept pace with the rapid increase in world production, and at the beginning of the season 1924-25, stocks were low in Cuba, and in the leading European countries stocks on September 1, 1924 were only about 600,000 short tons as compared with 770,000 short tons on the same date both in 1922- and 1923. It is expected that, with lower prices prevailing, there will be a further increase in consumption but hardly sufficient to absorb the increase of 14 per cent in the supply. A part of this supply therefore will doubtless go to increase stocks and so enter into competition with the crop of 1925-26.

From 1925 Outlook Report.

2010



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

May 27, 1925

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FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR  
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INCREASED SUGAR ACREAGE IN GERMANY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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An increase in the acreage sown to sugarbeets for the production of sugar, is reported for both Germany and Czechoslovakia, while Denmark's acreage shows a decrease, according to a cable just received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The increase in Germany amounts to 4 per cent over last year's acreage, which is reported by the German Sugar Association as 876,000 acres sown for the sugar factories. Czechoslovakia shows an increase of 1.4 per cent over the 1924 acreage, which is officially estimated at 748,000 acres, while the decrease in Denmark is reported to be 3 per cent below last year's acreage officially reported at 95,000 acres. This report does not agree with the revised estimate of F. O. Licht of Magdeburg dated April 30, which shows a decrease in acreage of .9 per cent in Czechoslovakia and an increase of 1.6 per cent in Denmark. His estimate for Germany, however, is the same as that reported by the International Institute of Agriculture. Mikusch reports increased acreages for Germany and Czechoslovakia and for Denmark also.





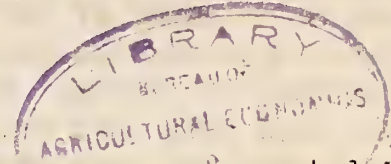
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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Washington

July 22, 1925

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FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR  
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CUBAN SUGAR



Cuba, the world's most important source of cane sugar, exported in 1924 4,538,853 short tons and in 1923, 3,872,353 short tons of the raw product, largely to the United States for refining. It is estimated that at full capacity, the 180 mills now operating could manufacture 6,000,000 short tons annually. While various agencies estimate the annual production of the sugar mills, or centrals, none of them have an accurate gauge of the areas under cultivation, nor of the areas that might be adapted to sugar production to the point of supplying the centrals with cane enough to work at full capacity. The industry, therefore, is still pretty much at loss for knowledge of current annual production on the basis of yields per unit of area, and the full potentialities of production are not known.

The importance of Cuban sugar in the world's economic life prompted the sending of a party of investigators, headed by W. F. Callander, Senior Statistician in Charge of Crop and Livestock Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, to study the sources of information in Cuba, and the methods used by the various crop estimating agencies. The results of the investigation showed, first, that none of the agencies now reporting on Cuban sugar are getting all of the available facts on which to base their production estimates and second, that a more comprehensive survey of the areas of both present and potential production will reveal possibilities of greater production. There is an apparent tendency to concentrate the resources interested in grinding cane, at the same time increasing the output of sugar.

The centrals are scattered over the island, from the Province of Pinar del Rio to the Province of Oriente, both included. About one-third of the mills are owned and operated by Americans. Sixty per cent of the American owned mills are in the two eastern provinces of Camaguey and Oriente. The other two-thirds of the mills are owned or controlled by Cubans and Spaniards, and a few by English and French interests. Most of the expansion in sugar production that has taken place since 1914 has been in the provinces of Camaguey and Oriente, in eastern Cuba. Vast amounts of American capital have been invested in the purchase of land and in the construction of centrals in those provinces.

Some mill managers say that if the cane were properly cultivated, diseases controlled, and good seed used, Cuba could make six millions of short tons with the additional land available. It appears unlikely, however, that this figure will be greatly exceeded, because some mills are not able, particularly in the western end of the Island, to get an adequate supply of cane from the area now given over to cane production, and because of such checks as cane fires, labor strikes and the like. It is said that there is a considerable amount of good land now in use in Camaguey and in Oriente as cattle lands that could be brought into cultivation.



CUBAN SUGAR, CONT'D.

Exclusive of those lands, however, there are probably not over 330,000 acres of good cane land left unused on the whole Island. Cuba is endeavoring to make an industry of cattle raising, so it is believed that unless the price of sugar improves, the likelihood of the cattle lands being taken for sugar cane growing is remote. In the eastern provinces of Cuba it is said that at present good cane land may be had for about \$60 per acre, and for about \$150 per acre with the cane planted on it.

CUBA - Estimates of Sugar Production

Year	: Secretary of : Agriculture, : Commerce and : Labor	: Secretary of : The Treasury	: H. A. : Himely Co. a/	: Guma- : Mejer Co. b/
	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons
1899-1900	336,082	317,689		345,568
1900-1	712,159	686,308		712,159
1901-2	952,203	967,447		952,203
1902-3	1,118,738	1,124,338	1,118,743	1,118,743
1903-4	1,165,055	1,178,546	1,165,055	1,165,055
1904-5	1,302,849	1,325,349	1,302,849	1,302,849
1905-6	1,320,199	1,377,361	1,342,599	1,320,199
1906-7	1,598,994	1,618,187	1,598,994	1,598,994
1907-8	1,077,393	1,085,588	1,077,393	1,077,393
1908-9	1,694,965	1,704,436	1,695,212	1,695,212
1909-10	2,020,871	2,035,649	2,020,871	2,020,871
1910-11	1,661,465	1,670,151	1,657,843	1,661,465
1911-12	2,123,502	2,142,420	2,120,929	2,123,502
1912-13	2,719,961	2,737,264	2,720,749	2,719,961
1913-14	2,909,460	2,891,281	2,908,155	2,909,460
1914-15	2,921,984	2,967,427	2,892,786	2,903,787
1915-16	3,398,385	3,436,649	3,367,419	3,368,865
1916-17	3,421,597	3,441,771	3,382,328	3,386,566
1917-18	3,889,966	3,957,061	3,857,958	3,859,613
1918-19	4,490,902	4,596,710	4,443,145	4,448,389
1919-20	4,183,676	4,209,349	4,176,452	4,177,686
1920-21	4,406,413	4,451,010	4,407,685	4,408,365
1921-22	4,517,470	4,532,904	4,475,732	4,475,953
1922-23	4,083,483	4,086,781	4,033,798	4,035,259
1923-24	4,606,223		4,538,853	4,554,639
1924-25 esti- mate	5,011,216		5,712,000	5,516,000

a/ H. A. Himely quotes Willett and Gray for years previous to 1902-03.

b/ Years previous to 1905-6 quoted from Willett and Gray based on estimates made by Joaquin Guma.

CUBAN SUGAR, CONT'D.

The Cuban Government has no late information on sugar areas or production. The agricultural statistics gathered and published by the Government are extremely meagre and incomplete. Few statistics have been gathered on any crop excepting sugar, and on that crop forecasts of production have been made only during the past two years. In December 1924 a bulletin was issued by the Cuban Department of Agriculture giving very detailed statistics of sugar production for the 1923-24 campaign by provinces and by centrals. This bulletin is regarded generally as accurate and complete. It is said to have required months to gather the data and hundreds of letters and telegrams were used to get the 180 centrals to report. On March 4, 1925, the Cuban Government issued an estimate of 4,474,000 short tons of sugar for the present crop. They began on December 1, 1924, to get the data for the report, and it is based almost wholly on reports of the mill managers. All available crop information comes from mill managers, colonos, or growers, and brokers.

All private and public reporting agencies use these sources in compiling their estimates, some of them supplementing their data with each other's reports when necessary for presenting the completest picture possible. Two of the leading private reporters spend considerable sums annually to secure such returns. Failure to secure accurate acreage data is laid to the unreliability of the colonos' reports, who tend to overestimate their plantings when applying to the mills for advances to produce the crop. Accurate returns are available only for lands owned and controlled by the mills, some of which, particularly those American owned, keep very complete statistical records of field operations. It seems to be the practice of the mills to draw up in advance early in the year what they call a planting program, and many of the mills say they know positively by the beginning of summer what acreage of cane they are going to have for harvest at the next campaign, with the exception of cane not under contract or "free cane", weather interferences, cane fires and the like. The mill makes an estimate for its own lands and also for the lands under lease to the colonos.

The mill manager is the man who knows best each fall what his production of sugar is going to be. He has the very best opportunity of knowing. The field managers (jefes de campo) get in touch with the colonos during October and November and ascertain just how much cane they are going to be able to furnish the mill, and inspect the colonos' fields to see whether the colonos are correct in their statements. The more careful managers have two or more men make separate estimates of the same field using one estimate as a check against the other. Estimates are also made of the quantities of independently grown cane available to each mill. It is insisted that the latter part of



CUBAN SUGAR, CONT'D.

November or early December is the earliest possible date that accurate production forecasts can be made, as the yield depends to a very large degree on the rains and temperature in September, October and November. Until the effect of these rains and temperatures is known, mill managers are averse to furnishing estimates of production. Some of the centrals make a second estimate of their production at about the middle or towards the close of the grinding season, this second estimate being in the nature of a revision of their December estimate and based on later and better data. It is these later estimates by the mill managers, for the most part, that furnish grounds to the estimating agencies for revising their earlier figures.

The apparent tendency, however, is gradually to increase sugar areas, although there is a very close relationship between the price of sugar and the plantings of cane. For example, this year, with the prices of sugar below three cents, reports from various sources are to the effect that the quantity of new land being cleared for cane is small, and that the acreage that will be available for harvest a year from this fall will be about the same as for the current year, with even a possible reduction where the yield of old cane has fallen too low to be profitable and the new acreage is not sufficient to replace abandoned land. With the planter, much depends as to whether or not he will increase his areas upon the time at which he must plant, whether the ground will be moist enough when he is ready. But the only climatic condition that can interfere is the dry season, and that is also the grinding season. The grinding season begins usually about the middle of December or early in January and usually runs from four to six months. While the area at present under cane is not likely to be much increased, it is true that there are possibilities of increasing yields through the proper use of fertilizers, control of diseases - especially the mosaic disease - drainage of lands, use of higher yielding varieties of cane, and the employment of better methods of cultivation. If every planter would follow improved methods, it is thought not too much to say that the yields could be almost doubled on the present acreage. Up to now, however, very little systematic work has been accomplished, and while some high-yielding varieties of cane have been developed, little progress has been made in their dissemination. The variety grown almost universally is known as "Crystalina".

A man planting 660 acres of cane is regarded as a small colono. Some colonos are said to plant as much as 3300 acres, and occasionally more. A colono after clearing the land and planting the cane has a lien on the subsequent crops harvested from the first planting. The party who purchases the ratoon from the colono assumes the colono's contract with the mill. Usually the mill makes settlement for cane delivered in cash rather than in sugar, but the colono may take the sugar if he desires. The price is determined every two weeks. When sugar prices are low, mill operators have more difficulty in borrowing ample money to conduct their operations. If the centrals are not able to get the money they need, they will not be able, of course, to finance the colonos, and that will automatically curtail plantings, since the contracting colonos cannot operate without funds from the centrals.



CUBAN SUGAR, CONT'D.

It appears that most of the good land is under the control of existing mills, and it is thought altogether unlikely that the number of mills will be substantially increased in the future. Indeed, it is regarded as possible that the number may be reduced because of consolidations and the abandonment of old sugar land which has ceased to be profitable for sugar production. Some of this old land is in the provinces of Matanzas, Pinar de Rio and Habana, in Matanzas and Habana are being put into henequen. Henequen gives promise of being a profitable crop for Cuba.

According to certain mill managers, there are three plantings in a year in Cuba: Primavera (spring) planting which runs from April to June inclusive. Medio tempo (midseason) planting is done in February and March, and frio (fall) planting, in October, November and December. By June the planting is finished for the approaching campaign. Spring planting is said to give the best yields, and some of this crop may be harvested towards the close of the first campaign after planting, at about the same time that the preceding medio tempo cane is harvested. Medio tempo cane does not yield so well as primavera, but gives second best yields. Frio cane runs from about one year to fifteen months from planting to time to harvest; that is, planted in the fall of one year, it is ready for harvest at the beginning of the second campaign after planting.

Yields vary according to the season and locality in which the cane is planted, according to some mill managers. Managers at centrals in Santa Clara province, adjacent to Cienfuegos, say that new spring plantings and new medio tempo (midseason) yield from 750 to 1000 short tons per unit of 33 acres, first cutting, but that frio or late planting does not do that well. Ratoons (stubble) give an average of about 500 short tons. In this particular area the ratio of ratoon cane to plant cane is given as 3 to 1. The heaviest yields are reported in the eastern provinces, where the lands are new and good in comparison with the middle and western provinces. Yields in Matanzas are said to run as low as 375 short tons per 33 acres when not fertilized, and some lands there with fertilizer yield as high as 625 short tons, the average for that province being about 560 short tons. Some mills there gave the yields in 1/10 acre units (cordellas) and the yield per cordella as 3125 pounds of cane, equivalent to about 15.3 tons of cane per acre. In Camaguey yields range from 937 to 2500 short tons per 33 acres, first cutting, and no fertilizer used. An authority on cane in the field mentions yields in Camaguey province as high as 3500 short tons per 33 acres on virgin land, first cutting and no fertilizer used, and no cultivation. According to the same authority, in Camaguey province the first year they get about 1250 short tons, and after the first cutting the land will yield well for about three or four years because the cane will have stooled out and have better roots. On land planted in 1914 one central is getting 937 to 600 short tons per 33 acres. In Matanzas province it is told that after the first cutting the cane stools out better so that the second, third and even the fourth cutting is as good as the first. After that the yield diminishes steadily. But the practice nevertheless is to keep cutting from the ratoons for a number of years.



CUBAN SUGAR, CONT'D.

The number of arrobas (25 pounds) of sugar paid by the mills, per 100 arrobas of cane delivered, varies about the island. It is highest in the middle and western provinces and lowest in the eastern provinces. Production is easier and cheaper in the eastern provinces by reason of the lands there being newly brought into sugar cane and yields being larger. Some centrals in Matanzas province say their contracts are for 150 pounds (six arrobas) of sugar, with colonos not under contract getting as much as seven, seven and a quarter, and even seven and a half arrobas in some cases. In Camaguey and Oriente provinces, the contract figure is as low as 112 pounds (4-1/2 arrobas). In certain sections the colonos at present are demanding 125 pounds (5 arrobas) of sugar, a figure thought by the mills to be too high.

Colonos make their contracts at an agreed price for a period of perhaps ten years. Usually the contract provides that the colono will receive so many arrobas (25 pounds) of sugar for every 100 arrobas of cane that he delivers at the mill. If sugar prices fall low trouble sometimes occurs between the mill and the colonos because the colonos want to throw over their contracts. More arrobas of sugar per hundred arrobas of cane are demanded, and if the demands are not allowed the colonos refuse to deliver the cane. When a central cannot grind all of its available standing cane, the cane is sent to some other central for grinding. If that cannot be done the cane is allowed to remain standing until the next grinding season and is shown in the mill's statement of operations as green cane available for grinding during the campaign but left standing.

The "free colonos", not under contract, grow "free cane" on land owned by the colono himself, or at any rate not owned by the mill. He owes the mill nothing, so may sell his cane to whichever mill will pay him the biggest price. It sometimes happens that there are a half dozen or more of mills close enough for the free colono to sell to, and it becomes necessary for the mills to bid against one another for his cane. The highest bidder each year gets it. In one year a central might get as much as three million arrobas of free cane, and the next year it might not get more than one million, and maybe none at all.

In the newly developed sections the land on which the cane is grown is owned for the most part by the mills. They plant some of the land themselves and they lease a portion of it under contract. In some instances land is leased by the mills from large land owners and subleased to the colonos. The mills advance money to the colonos, and fertilizer if they wish it. About \$1500 and 70 bags of fertilizer per unit of 33 acres is the advance generally made. The colono uses the money to clear the land, plant the cane and work the crop, the mill in this way being able to control the amount of cane that the colono will plant. The plan is pretty much the same as that of the southern merchant in the States who finances the cotton planter. When a colono reports to the mill office that certain work has been done, the mill sends out a field inspector to check him up and see that the work has been actually done as reported, and this before any advance of funds is made. Sometimes through the inefficiency or dishonesty of a field inspector a false report is returned to the mill office, although this seldom occurs.

CUBAN SUGAR, CONT'D.  
CUBA: Exports of Raw Sugar by Countries <sup>a/</sup>  
Calendar Years, 1913, 1920-1924

Countries to which exported	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924 <sup>b/</sup>
	1000 <u>pounds</u>	1000 <u>pounds</u>	1000 <u>pounds</u>	1000 <u>pounds</u>	1000 <u>pounds</u>	1000 <u>pounds</u>
United States.....	4,837,425	5,302,932	5,306,722	8,901,553	6,936,335	7,214,644
Argentina.....				4,678		
Canada.....	53,442	201,870	46,530	172,659	86,910	151,567
Germany.....	3	9		13,310	1	
Belgium.....	331	70,765	6,693	67,228	10,615	
Spain.....	32	23,530	18,588	16,861	138	
France.....	27,430	127,400	136,543	301,040	57,536	122,817
Holland.....	10,845	45,175		29,410	22,781	
Italy.....			35,883	201		
Mexico.....	4	91	86			
United Kingdom....	547,103	1,105,384	662,352	1,520,324	571,452	1,126,828
China.....			34,136	34,832		
Japan.....			112,566	87,792		
Poland.....				4,726		
Other countries...	285	108,411	51,073	10,080	65,036	173,118
Total.....	5,476,900	6,985,567	6,411,172	11,164,694	7,750,804	8,788,974

<sup>a/</sup> Refined sugar exports converted to raw sugar equivalents.

<sup>b/</sup> Preliminary figures.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR

July 27, 1925

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THE SUGAR CROP OF PORTO RICO

Sugar cane, the most important crop grown on the Island, includes considerably more than half the cultivated acreage. The total land area of the Island was reported in the census of 1920 as 2,198,000 acres, of which 2,022,000 acres were in farms. The improved land in farms was reported at 1,303,000. Of this area, it is estimated that 227,815 acres were in sugar cane. This acreage has since been considerably increased, until at the present time, it is estimated that at least 300,000 acres are in sugar cane.

Forty active sugar centrals have produced 632,000 short tons this season, according to C. E. Chardon, Commissioner of Agriculture. This is a record figure, and is about 15 per cent greater than the estimate made at the beginning of the season. Favorable growing weather together with the development of cane varieties immune or resistant to disease and of a higher sucrose yield are said to be responsible for the higher production figure.

The crop is estimated by several agencies. The Sugar Association of Porto Rico, and the Insular Department of Agriculture and Labor, are the principal sources of information. These two agencies forecast in December the total production in tons of sugar, these reports being based upon returns from the mill managers, with such allowances as reports from these centrals in the past would seem to warrant. In other words, there is a tendency on the part of some of the mills to estimate too high, while some have shown a tendency in the past to underestimate the crop.

A number of the sugar centrals were visited to determine whether it would be possible to secure acreage estimates. A situation was found similar to that in Cuba. The centrals have very accurate information as to the acreage on lands controlled by themselves, and in many instances, the acreage of lands controlled by the colonos, who are under contract to furnish cane to the centrals, and to whom money is advanced. There is however, a great deal of free cane on the Island, which may go to one mill one year and to another the next. It is very difficult to get any accurate information on the acreage devoted to this free cane. Estimates of acreage gathered from the mills, therefore, are very incomplete. It is believed, however, that in time this can be approximated, and a rather accurate estimate made of the acreage of sugar cane grown. The acreage records of the mills governing their own lands are quite in detail. They show the number of acres of cane planted in the spring and in the fall season of each year. Cane planted in the spring is known as the Gran Cultura crop. This cane is about eighteen months old when it is harvested, and yields the highest tonnage per acre. The fall planted cane is known as the Primavera. This cane is harvested when it is about fourteen months old, and the yields are considerably less than that of the spring planted cane. From two to four ratoon crops are secured in Porto Rico. The yields drop off considerably after the first cutting of the cane. The one or two mills where the records were seen gave the yield of the ratoon cane as only about half that of the Gran Cultura cane.



## PORTO RICO - Sugar Production

Year	Production	Year	Production
	<u>Short tons</u>		<u>Short tons</u>
1899-1900.....	39,200	1914-15.....	346,490
1900-1.....	81,536	1915-16.....	483,590
1901-2.....	103,152	1916-17.....	503,081
1902-3.....	100,576	1917-18.....	453,794
1903-4.....	138,096	1918-19.....	406,002
1904-5.....	151,088	1919-20.....	485,071
1905-6.....	214,480	1920-21.....	489,818
1906-7.....	206,864	1921-22.....	408,325
1907-8.....	230,095	1922-23.....	379,172
1908-9.....	277,093	1923-24.....	447,000
1909-10.....	346,786	1924-25.....	632,000
1910-11.....	342,340		
1911-12.....	371,076		
1912-13.....	398,004		
1913-14.....	351,666		

a/ 1899-1900 to 1906-7 shipments from Porto Rico to the United States. Compiled from: Report of the Governor of Porto Rico; Revista de Agricultura de Puerto Rico Nov. 1924; La Democracia June 11, 1925, quoting the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The use of fertilizer is essential to profitable cane production in practically all parts of Porto Rico. The fact that only two or three ratoon crops are secured, and that fertilizer must be used, considerably increases the cost of producing cane over the costs of producing it in Cuba, where the use of fertilizers is not widely practiced. There is a determined effort on the part of the centrals and the Government in Porto Rico to develop higher yielding varieties of sugar cane, with a higher sucrose content. One field was seen where a new variety gave a yield of 90 tons per acre of cane, with an actual sugar extraction of slightly more than 14 per cent. This, however, is very unusual, the average yields on the Island being from 15 to 25 tons.

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July 31, 1925

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FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR

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FOREIGN SUGAR PROSPECTS

Prospects so far are favorable for both the cane and beet sugar crops. The Cuban crop, according to trade reports will probably be as large as the one now nearly completed. Weather conditions there have favored the growers, the rainfall having fallen off to some extent giving them an opportunity to carry out some much needed cultivation. In the Philippines and Hawaii, also, unofficial reports indicate that the cane has been having favorable growing conditions. With the prospect of a cane sugar crop in the United States well above last year, and at least partially offsetting the expected decrease in the beet sugar crop, the outlook is for a plentiful sugar supply in this country.

India, which ranks next to Cuba in cane sugar production, had fairly good conditions through the first part of June. The United Provinces which grow about half of the Indian crop, reported beneficial rains in most districts. In Bihar and Orissa, also important sugar growing provinces, the crop was doing well, and Assam reports fair prospects.

In Mexico weather conditions were favorable through early June and Vice Consul Mayers states that if locusts can be controlled, the next crop should be larger than the last one. The Honduran cane acreage is increased this year and the crop is in good condition.

No report has been received so far on the new cane crop in Java. Cane conditions are good for the other southern hemisphere countries for which reports are available. Willett and Grey report weather in Australia favorable to the ripening of the cane and for the planting of the new cane which had been delayed by the wet season, while for South Africa they report an improvement over the beginning of the season.

No change is reported in the condition of the European beet crop, prospects being generally favorable although rain would be acceptable in some regions. Estimates previously received from the governments or sugar associations of the countries or from the International Institute of Agriculture are given below.

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EUROPEAN SUGAR BEETS, 1924 AND 1925

	:	:	:	Decrease	:	Increase
	:	1924	:	1925	:	from
	:		:		:	over
	:		:	1923-24	:	1923-24
	:	<u>1000 acres</u>	:	<u>1000 acres</u>	:	<u>Per cent</u>
	:		:		:	<u>Per cent</u>
Total 13 countries...	:	4,344,488	:	4,530,100	:	4.5
	:		:		:	
Total Europe.....	:	5,190,149	:		:	
	:		:		:	

The production of sugar by the factories of the Java Sugar Producers Union for 1925 is estimated by the Union at 2,074,199 short tons according to the "Planter and Sugar Manufacturer". The estimate of the magazine for the crop produced by non-associated mills amounts to 257,271 short tons making a total crop of 2,331,470 tons compared with 2,215,000 tons last year.

1954

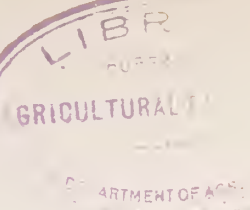
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Washington



August 18, 1925

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FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR

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SUGAR PROSPECTS

The Cuban sugar crop for 1925-26 is expected to amount to between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000 short tons according to a trade report. Heavy plantings were made in 1924, which, with the 18 month crop season, will be harvested at the beginning of the coming harvest. It should be noted that this estimate is by no means final as variations in the weather from now on can cause changes of several hundred thousand tons in the harvest. Fields are said to be in good condition, however, and practically no reduction is expected from abandonment.

New and revised estimates received for the beet acreage of several European countries, bring 1925 figures now available up to 93 per cent of last year's sugar beet producing area. The acreage for these countries for 1925 as reported to the Department is two per cent below the acreage for the same countries last year. Licht and Mikusch, in their revised estimates, report acreages for these countries slightly above last year. Weather conditions in Europe have been generally favorable.

The beet production of the Netherlands according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture is now estimated at 2,425,000 short tons compared with an earlier estimate of 2,249,000 tons. Production last year is estimated at 2,563,000 short tons. Detailed figures of reports received are given below:

EUROPEAN SUGAR BEET AREA 1924 AND 1925

Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Countries previously report- ing (9).....	3,283,189	3,629,100		10.5
Netherlands revised.....	182,700	163,600	10.5	
France revised.....	456,455	478,600		4.9
Italy " .....	296,520	123,600	58.3	
Rumania " .....	132,722	135,300		1.9
Spain.....	442,600	193,100	56.4	
Bulgaria.....	37,065	0	100.0	
Total 15 countries.....	4,831,251	4,723,300	2.2	
Total Europe.....	5,197,247			

147. The following table shows the results of the 1990 election for the U.S. House of Representatives in the 11th Congressional District of California. The district includes the cities of San Jose and San Francisco.

[illegible]

...and the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement.

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August 21, 1925.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR

SUGAR PROSPECTS

Reports for both cane and sugar beets continue favorable. The Cuban crop has been helped by general rains and high temperatures giving further indications of an increased harvest this year. Abundant rains in Barbados have checked the damage caused by drought which prevailed in April and May. Trade reports mention temperatures above normal with plenty of sunshine in Hawaii which have been favorable for field work, although along the windward coast more rain would improve the crop growth. Conditions in the northern coastal area of Australia have been satisfactory. In parts of the South the weather has been dry for two months and is cool, giving the expectation of a reduced yield in those regions.

The condition of the beet crop in Europe is generally good. Reports of the crops in Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Denmark and Sweden indicate conditions above average. A trade report states that tests of the German sugar beet crop shows great advance over tests made at the same period last year both in the weight of the roots and in their sugar content. Leaf lice and beet flies are said to be causing slight damage in Hungary and Sweden. No revisions or new estimates have come in on European sugar beet acreage for which the estimates previously received are summarized below.

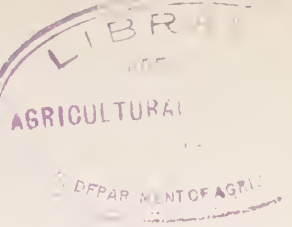
EUROPEAN SUGAR BEET AREA 1924 AND 1925.

Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Total, <sup>15</sup> <del>13</del> countries ...	4,831,251	4,723,300	2.2	
Total Europe .....	5,197,247			





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S-8

September 3, 1925

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FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR  
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THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION

The sugar season 1924-25 established new records in production, trade and consumption. World production according to most recent estimates was 25,281,000 short tons, raw basis as compared with 21,980,000 short tons in 1923-24 and 20,496,234 short tons in 1922-23. Production of sugar from cane which was stimulated during and immediately following the world war by the great decrease in European beet sugar production, has continued to increase. At the same time beet sugar production has been revived and in 1924-25 was nearly back to pre-war levels. Cuban sugar production, which passed 3,000,000 short tons for the first time in 1915-16, amounted to 5,700,000 short tons in 1924-25. New production records were also attained in Java, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Australia and Mauritius. In no important producing country could the crop be considered short, although in British India production was below that of the two preceding years.

Trade was stimulated by heavy production. Imports of sugar into the United States together with shipments from Hawaii and Porto Rico amounted to 5,594,553 short tons in the year ending June 30, 1925, as compared with 4,772,445 short tons in the preceding year and 5,319,475 short tons in 1922-23. Of the Cuban sugar produced during the past season nearly 3,000,000 short tons have been shipped to the United States, 1,200,000 to the other countries, chiefly the United Kingdom, Canada and France, while about 1,500,000 short tons remained in Cuba on August 22, as stocks at shipping points, on plantations, and in transit (Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, Willett and Gray). Javan sugar has been more widely distributed. The three most important markets for Javan sugar are British India, Japan and China in the order named. In the calendar year 1924 these markets absorbed about two-thirds of the sugar exported from Java, the remainder going chiefly to Egypt and various countries in Europe.

World sugar consumption undoubtedly increased greatly in 1924-25 over previous years. Dr. Mikusch, the Vienna sugar statistician, estimates that for eleven European countries, with figures covering about ten months of the season, consumption has increased 16 per cent. Indicated consumption in the United States was about 115 pounds per capita as compared with 102 pounds in 1923-24 and 107 pounds in 1922-23.

Dr. Mikusch estimates final stocks in eleven countries of Europe as about 280,000 short tons greater than a year ago. In the United States port stocks are only slightly larger than at the end of last season, but Cuban stocks are about 565,000 short tons greater than a year ago. No information is available as to stocks remaining





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in other countries, but if they amount to only 155,000 short tons more than last year the total increase in stocks would be 1,000,000 short tons. Since production increased by 5,300,000 short tons or about 15 per cent the increase in consumption in the world as a whole probably was little if any greater than 10 per cent. These estimates of course do not take into account possible supplies of sugar accumulating in refineries and in the hands of wholesale and retail merchants. If such supplies have accumulated they would have the effect of increasing apparent consumption above actual consumption.

For the season 1925-26 the sugar beet acreage of Europe is nearly as great as that of last year. In the United States beet sugar production is expected to be below that of last year but Louisiana cane sugar production will be greater. Another large world cane sugar crop may be expected, although it is not certain that the record of last year will be equalled or exceeded.

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Washington

September 14, 1925

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FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR



INCREASED EUROPEAN BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION SEEN

The probable beet sugar production of Europe for the coming season based on the present condition of the sugar beet crop is estimated by Dr. Gustav Mikusch at 8,152,000 short tons of raw sugar. The estimated production last year was 7,645,000 short tons.

European sugar beet prospects are generally favorable. Reports from England are very promising. Sugar beet plantings in Russia have increased one-third and the favorable condition of the crop indicates an increase in production, according to a trade journal.

Insect damage to the sugar beet crop of the province of Saragossa, the principal beet sugar producing region of Spain, is reported by Consul J. S. Calvert. In some districts the loss is calculated at 40 per cent.

The first estimate of British India cane sugar acreage for 1925-26 is placed by the Secretary, Sugar Bureau of the city of Pusa, at 2,542,000 acres compared with 2,532,000 acres last season. A crop shortage in Peru due to disastrous floods in sugar cane districts in March and April is reported by Consul C. E. Guyant. No revisions or new estimates have been received by the Department on the beet sugar area or beet sugar production. Estimates previously received are summarized below:

SUGAR BEETS: Area and Production, 1924 and 1925

	:	:	:	:	:
	:	1924	:	1925	:
	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	Decrease	:
	:	:	:	from	:
	:	:	:	1924	:
AREA	:	<u>Acres</u>	:	<u>Acres</u>	:
	:	:	:	<u>Per cent</u>	:
	:	:	:	:	:
Total 19 countries...	:	5,973,707	:	5,816,200	:
Total world.....	:	6,155,701	:		:
PRODUCTION	:	<u>Short tons</u>	:	<u>Short tons</u>	:
	:	:	:	:	:
Total 5 countries....	:	15,590,106	:	15,711,302	:
Total world.....	:	58,698,708	:		:
	:	:	:	:	:



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September 17, 1925

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FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR  
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SPAIN DECREASES BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION

Spanish beet sugar production for 1925-26 is expected to equal if not exceed the 273,000 short tons produced from 2,307,000 short tons of beets during the period July 1 - March 31, 1924-25, according to J. S. Calvert, American Consul at Barcelona, quoting official figures. The quality for 1925-26 is said to be better than for 1924-25. Production during the 1923-24 season reached 183,000 short tons of sugar from 1,548,000 short tons of beets, and in 1922-23, 108,000 short tons from 1,006,000 short tons of beets.

Prices for beets in Saragossa, the leading producing province, opened this season at \$13.70 per short ton, against a range of from \$10.60 to \$14.60 per short ton received last season. The favorable prices received last year stimulated the beet acreage for the 1925-26 season.





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September 29, 1925

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FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR  
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EUROPEAN SUGAR PROSPECTS

Reports on the latest sugar beet tests in Europe show an unusual development of foliage and a weight of roots above that of last year, but there is a deficiency in sugar content, according to information arriving in the Department of Agriculture. A cablegram just received from the International Institute of Agriculture states that on September 12 tests in Denmark showed the weight of the root to average 502 grams, with a leaf weight of 386 grams and a sugar content of 15.6. The Institute also reports that in Sweden at the beginning of September the root weighed 435 grams and the leaf 473. Sugar content was 15.0. Trade reports dated September 12 indicate that the deficiency in sugar content averages around 1 per cent below that of last year. In France the leaves have grown luxuriantly as a result of the continuous rains but roots are small and the sugar content considerably below normal. In Italy the crop has made up much of the ground lost by late sowings. Reports from Belgium and from Netherlands as of September 23, are optimistic. A great deal depends on the weather conditions of the next few weeks in determining the final outcome of the crop in Europe. No new information has been received during the week on cane sugar prospects.

SUGAR BEETS: Area 1924 and 1925

Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
North America (previously re- ported).....	853,080	812,000	4.8	
Europe				
17 countries previously re- porting.....	5,102,469	4,910,800	3.8	
Belgium revised.....	200,527	179,093	10.7	
Total 18 European countries..	5,302,996	5,089,893	4.0	
Total Europe.....	5,348,990			
Total above countries (20)..<	6,156,076	5,901,893	4.1	
Total world a/.....	6,202,070			

a/ Exclusive of acreage in a few minor producing countries for which no official estimates are available.



## SUGAR BEETS: Production 1924 and 1925

Country	: 1924	: 1925	: Decrease from 1924	: Increase over 1924
	: <u>Short tons</u>	: <u>Short tons</u>	: <u>Per cent</u>	: <u>Per cent</u>
Total 5 countries <u>a/</u> .....	: 15,701,546	: 15,705,088	:	: .02
Total world <u>b/</u> .....	: 59,516,242	:	:	:

a/ Includes United States, Poland, Sweden, Netherlands and Hungary.

b/ Exclusive of production figures in minor producing countries for which no official estimates are available.

The 1925-26 sugar crop in Russia is estimated to be 900,000 short tons according to a report from the Russian Information Bureau quoting the Soviet Sugar Trust. This amount of sugar is said to be sufficient to supply Russia's requirements for the coming year. The sugar beet crop is placed at about 6,000,000 short tons from an acreage of 1,513,000 acres. This acreage figure is considerably higher than the estimate of 1,158,000 acres as reported in June by the International Institute at Rome. The report also states that a good crop of sugar beet seed is expected which will be sufficient in amount to fully cover the needs for next year's sowings and provide a surplus of 6,500 short tons. These figures have not yet been incorporated in the tables of acreage and production of sugar beets given above.

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October 2, 1925

FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR  
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SUGAR BEET TESTS, AND SUGAR PROSPECTS

The following cabled reports on the latest sugar beet tests in European countries have been received by the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute at Rome, with figures for 1924 as reported by Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie for comparison.

Country	Date	Weight of root	Weight of leaves	Sucrose content
		Grams	Grams	Per cent
Czechoslovakia...	Sept. 21, 1925	507	458	17.0
"	Sept. 22, 1924	487	339	17.22
Belgium.....	Sept. 14, 1925	544	820	15.10
(Hasbengau)....	Sept. 15, 1924	507	688	15.75
(Namur).....	Sept. 18, 1924	504	507	14.80
Denmark.....	Sept. 19, 1925	532	397	16.4
"	Sept. 12, 1925	502	386	15.6
Sweden.....	Beginning of			
"	Sept., 1925	435	473	15.0

Weather conditions in Hawaii have been exceptionally favorable for sugar cane, according to a cable from the Chamber of Commerce at Honolulu to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Rains have been well distributed and will have a favorable influence on the cane crops for the next two years. The cable states that a shipment of about 750,000 tons (kind of tons not stated) of the Hawaiian sugar crop has been made to the California refiners.

The reports previously published that the 1925-26 sugar crop of the Philippine Islands will be smaller than the crop just harvested, has been confirmed by a cable from The American Trade Commissioner at Manila to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

No revisions or new estimates on European sugar beet acreage or production have been received. Estimates previously published are summarized below.





## SUGAR BEETS: Area and Production 1924 and 1925

Country	:	1924	:	1925	:	Decrease	:	Increase
	:		:		:	from 1924	:	over 1924
AREA	:	<u>Acres</u>	:	<u>Acres</u>	:	<u>Per cent</u>	:	<u>Per cent</u>
	:		:		:		:	
Total, 20 countries.....	:	6,156,073	:	5,901,893	:	4.1	:	
Total world a/.....	:	6,202,070	:		:		:	
PRODUCTION	:	<u>Short tons</u>	:	<u>Short tons</u>	:		:	
	:		:		:		:	
Total, 5 countries b/...	:	15,701,546	:	15,705,088	:		:	.02
Total world a/.....	:	59,516,242	:		:		:	
	:		:		:		:	

a/Exclusive of acreage and production in a few minor producing countries for which no official estimates are available. b/ Includes United States, Poland, Sweden, Netherlands and Hungary.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

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October 24, 1925 A.F.

FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR

FOREIGN SUGAR PROSPECTS

The 1925-26 sugar crop of Russia is estimated at 948,000 short tons, which is an increase of 87.5 per cent over last year's crop of 505,530 short tons, according to a cabled report received by the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture. The Institute's figure is slightly larger than that reported by the Russian Information Bureau which placed the crop for the coming year at 900,000 short tons. Estimates for Russia by Mikusch and Licht as previously published show considerable increases over last year, Mikusch reporting practically the same rate of increase for Russia as the International Institute, while Licht's estimate of a later date shows an increase of 111 per cent over his final figure of 496,000 short tons reported last year.

No revisions or new estimates on European sugar beet acreage or production have been received. Estimates previously published are summarized below:

SUGAR BEETS: Area and production 1924 and 1925

Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
AREA	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Total, 20 countries.....	6,156,076	5,901,893	4.1	
Total world a/ .....	6,202,070			
PRODUCTION	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>		
Total, 7 countries.....	19,456,331	22,222,831		14.2
Total world a/ .....	59,516,242			

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

a/ Exclusive of acreage and production in a few minor producing countries for which no official estimates are available.

Weather conditions in the province of Matanzas, Cuba, have not been as favorable for the growing cane this season as during the past season, according to a report by Consul James U. Whitfield at Matanzas, Cuba. This province according to Guma-Mejer's estimate produced 697,463 short tons during the past season, or 12 per cent of the total Cuban sugar crop. With favorable weather during October and November the new crop will probably be almost as large as last year. Should unfavorable weather continue, however, it is believed, the Consul states, that the production in this district will be about 15 per cent less than during the 1924-25 campaign.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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November 7, 1925.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR

FOREIGN SUGAR PROSPECTS

Dr. Gustav Mikusch of Vienna has revised his early estimate of the European beet sugar crop from 8,152,000 short tons to 8,471,000 tons, according to a trade report. This is an increase of 7.5 per cent over his estimate for last year's crop and is slightly higher than Licht's September estimate of 8,383,000 short tons. Figures estimated by Mikusch for individual countries have not yet been received. The estimates of the European beet sugar crop by Licht and Mikusch for this season and last season are as follows:

	: 1924-25	: 1925-26	: Increase over
	: <u>Short tons</u>	: <u>Short tons</u>	: <u>Per cent</u>
Licht .....	7,801,849	8,383,000	7.4
Mikusch .....	7,880,000	8,471,000	7.5

The estimated 1925-26 production of raw sugar in Czechoslovakia is placed at 1,584,000 short tons according to a cabled report from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is a slight increase over last year's crop of 1,580,630 short tons as reported by the Sugar Manufacturers Association. The estimates of production as reported by Licht and Mikusch are considerably higher than the figure reported by the Institute, Licht placing the crop at 1,764,000 short tons or an increase of 13.5 per cent over his estimate of 1,553,916 short tons for last year, and Mikusch reporting a crop of 1,709,000 short tons as compared with his estimated production of 1,576,000 short tons for last year, or an increase of 8.4 per cent.

Weather conditions in Hawaii are favorable to the sugar cane crop and an increased sugar production for the coming campaign is expected, according to a cablegram to the Department of Commerce from the Chamber of Commerce at Honolulu. On September 30, the cable states, there were 48,000 short tons of sugar for shipment at Honolulu.

The present outlook is bright for a good cane crop in Barbadoes. Rainfall during the quarter ending September 30 was very good and as a consequence the cane has made a wonderful recovery from the drought which prevailed earlier in the season, according to Consul J. C. Watson at Barbadoes.



Favorable temperature and scanty rains prevailed throughout the sugar districts of Brazil, particularly in the central areas, according to a report of October 14, from Consul Howard Donovan at Rio de Janeiro. The crop in the state of Rio de Janeiro, one of the most important sugar producing states, is especially promising. Harvesting is in progress in Pernambuco, Bahia and Sao Paulo.

Many sugar growers in Peru are planting cotton instead of sugar because of the prospect for continued low sugar prices next year, according to a cable from MacKenzie, representative of United States Department of Commerce at Lima.

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1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the same information.

2. The second part of the paper describes the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed discussion of the different types of data that can be collected, such as sales data, customer feedback, and employee performance data. It also discusses the various statistical techniques that can be used to analyze this data, such as regression analysis, correlation analysis, and factor analysis.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed discussion of the different types of data that can be collected, such as sales data, customer feedback, and employee performance data. It also discusses the various statistical techniques that can be used to analyze this data, such as regression analysis, correlation analysis, and factor analysis.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the same information.



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Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

November 14, 1925

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FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR

FOREIGN SUGAR PROSPECTS

Estimates of the 1925-26 cane and beet sugar production in 18 countries, received in the Department of Agriculture, show an increase of 10 per cent over last year's production for the same countries. These 18 countries produced 40 per cent of the world sugar crop last season, estimated on the basis of reports received in this Department at 26,151,000 short tons, as compared with 22,679,000 tons in 1923-24. The 1925-26 production of beet sugar in the United States and 10 European countries, which, combined, last year accounted for 74 per cent of the world beet sugar crop, is 4 per cent greater than last year, on the basis of latest reports.

On the following page are presented estimates of sugar production received in the Department of Agriculture, and the estimates of Licht and Mikusch. There is a considerable difference in the estimates for Czechoslovakia and Germany, the estimates for Czechoslovakia, as received by the Department of Agriculture, showing an increase of .2 per cent over last year, while those by Licht and Mikusch are 15.5 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively above last year. For Germany the crop as reported to the Department of Agriculture, shows a decrease of 2.8 per cent, while Licht and Mikusch report increases of 6.6 per cent and 3.8 per cent, respectively, over their estimates for last year. Licht, however, has stated that his estimates for Germany, Czechoslovakia and Italy may prove to be too large, while those for Hungary, Poland and Holland are somewhat too low.

Cold rainy weather is reported from European sugar beet producing countries, the rain interfering somewhat with the harvesting of the beets. A trade report states that in Czechoslovakia the yield in some districts is disappointing and that the sugar content does not come up to the laboratory tests.

Weather conditions in Cuba have improved somewhat as rains have fallen in the province of Camaguey, according to a trade report dated November 5. This province is one of the most important sugar producing districts in Cuba, and had been particularly affected by the hot dry weather. In Hawaii the weather conditions were favorable for field work and for the growth of crops, according to a trade report dated October 19. The Egyptian sugar cane crop is beginning to mature and is expected to yield a normal crop, according to a report dated October 10 by American Trade Commissioner Richard A. May at Alexandria.



## SUGAR: Production of Cane and Beet Sugar in Countries Reporting for 1925-26

Country	:Estimates as reported: :to the U.S.Department of Agriculture a/						: Licht's estimates : Mikusch' estimates	
	: 1924-25 : 1925-26			: 1924-25 : 1925-26			: 1924-25 : 1925-26	
	: preliminary:			: preliminary:			: revised:	
	: Short tons			: Short tons			: Short tons	
Beet sugar								
United States c/	: 1,172,000:	927,725	:	:	:	:	:	:
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden.....	: 148,693:	204,000	:	: 118,320 :	198,000	:	: 149,000 :	198,000
Denmark.....	: 149,780:	195,000	:	: 134,000 :	193,000	:	: 155,000 :	176,000
Belgium.....	: 434,851:	336,850	:	: 443,036 :	419,000	:	: 441,000 :	440,000
Germany.....	: 1,740,046:	1,692,000	:	: 1,756,076 :	1,852,000	:	: 1,742,000 :	1,808,000
Czechoslovakia..	: 1,580,650:	1,505,000	:	: 1,553,913 :	1,764,000	:	: 1,576,000 :	1,709,000
Hungary.....	: 222,364:	243,000	:	: 222,055 :	243,000	:	: 226,000 :	237,000
Bulgaria.....	: 44,530:	0	:	:	:	:	: 49,000 :	0
Poland.....	: c/605,502:	c/ 619,832	:	: 545,478 :	b/ 584,000	:	: 540,000 :	584,000
Finland.....	: 666:	2,000	:	:	:	:	: 1,000 :	2,000
Russia.....	: 454,759:	947,991	:	: 505,267 :	1,047,000	:	: 545,000 :	1,190,000
Total above	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
European Countries	: 5,382,271:	5,882,673	:	: c/5,308,443 :	6,300,000	:	: 5,424,000 :	6,344,000
Total Europe....	: 7,675,389:		:	: 7,801,849 :	8,382,992	:	: 7,880,000 :	8,471,000
Estimated world	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
total beet sugar	: 8,894,194:		:	:	:	:	:	:
Cane sugar	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States f/2:	38,482:	226,614	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain.....	: 8,157:	7,771	:	:	:	:	:	:
Formosa.....	: 528,605:	551,600	:	:	:	:	:	:
Java.....	: 2,202,063:	2,565,000	:	:	:	:	:	:
Argentina.....	: 274,127:	406,000	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius.....	: 247,698:	227,000	:	:	:	:	:	:
Union of South	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Africa.....	: 161,253:	225,000	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia.....	: 468,327:	558,880	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total above cane	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
sugar producing	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
countries....	: 3,978,713:	4,768,165	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estimated total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
world cane sugar	: 17,256,565:		:	:	:	:	:	:

a/Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture. b/P.O.Licht states that he expects to adjust his estimates downward for Germany, Czechoslovakia and Italy while estimates for Hungary, Poland and Holland are somewhat too low. c/Refined sugar in terms of raw. d/Estimate of the German Sugar Association. e/Exclusive of Bulgaria, which Licht does not report separately, including it with all other European countries. f/Louisiana only.





## SUGAR BEETS; Area and Production 1924 and 1925

Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Total 9 countries....	2,290,022	1,896,093	17.2	
Canada.....	36,080	37,718		4.5
England.....	22,400	54,700		244.2
Denmark.....	95,487	92,166	3.5	
Italy.....	306,404	123,600	59.7	
Germany.....	a/ 869,006	a/ 903,274		4.3
Czechoslovakia.....	742,673	759,704		1.6
Hungary.....	167,904	163,469	2.6	
Yugoslavia.....	119,241	82,100	31.1	
Rumania.....	132,722	158,900		19.7
Poland.....	347,932	424,024		21.9
Russia.....	852,500	1,191,000		39.7
Total above countries	5,987,371	5,889,748	1.6	
World total b/.....	6,033,471			
Production	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Total 4 countries c/..	7,437,512	10,309,095		38.6
Canada.....	334,000	347,000		3.9
United States.....	7,513,000	6,657,000	13.5	
Belgium.....	2,743,723	2,396,000	12.7	
Italy.....	4,101,548	1,929,000	53.0	
Germany.....	11,316,858	10,986,000	2.9	
Czechoslovakia.....	9,231,149	9,268,000		.4
Hungary.....	1,404,554	1,681,000		19.7
Poland.....	2,957,821	3,866,000		30.7
Finland.....	6,175	18,000		191.5
Bulgaria.....	291,448	0		
Total 14 countries...	47,337,788	47,457,095		.3
World total b/.....	60,071,721			

a/ Acreage for sugar factories only.

b/ Exclusive of acreage and production in a few minor producing countries for which no official statistics are available.

c/ Included Sweden, Netherlands, Switzerland and Russia. The increase over last year in these countries is mostly accounted for by Russia which shows an increase of 74 per cent over last year's crop.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
S-16

November 25, 1925

FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR

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FOREIGN SUGAR PROSPECTS

Willettt and Gray's forecast of the world sugar production for the 1925-26 season places the total crop at 27,151,320 short tons (24,242,250 long tons) an increase of 2.8 per cent over their estimate of 26,420,307 short tons (23,589,560 long tons) for the season just ended. The total cane sugar crop amounts to 17,715,320 short tons as against 17,361,550 short tons last year while the beet sugar crop is placed at 9,436,000 short tons compared with their estimate of 9,058,757 short tons for the 1924-25 season. They call attention to the fact that at this early stage in the season forecasts for the coming crop are subject to revisions depending on conditions of growing and marketing during the first few months. The figures used for the European beet sugar crop are quoted from F. O. Licht.

A slight increase is indicated in the Cuban crop which is forecast at 5,770,000 short tons (5,150,000 long tons) as compared with Guma-Mejer's final estimate of 5,741,090 short tons (5,125,970 long tons) which they quote for the 1924-25 crop. Decreases are reported for Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. The Hawaiian crop is placed at 723,000 short tons as against 778,000 short tons, the Porto Rican crop at 616,000 short tons as compared with 660,000 short tons last year and the Philippine crop at 526,000 short tons compared with 651,000 short tons last year.

Weather conditions in Cuba have continued to show some improvement during the two weeks ending November 16, according to trade reports. Light scattered rains are reported, particularly in the Provinces of Camaguey and Oriente, but rainfall has not been sufficient.

CANE SUGAR: Production in countries reporting for 1925-26

Country	: Estimates as reported to the:		Willettt & Gray's	
	: U.S. Department of Agri-		: November Estimates	
	: culture a/			
	: 1924-25	: 1925-26	: 1924-25	: 1925-26
	: preliminary		: preliminary	
	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons
United States..b/.....	: 88,483	: 226,614	: 88,482	: 229,600
Spain.....	: 8,157	: 7,771	: 11,904	: 10,000
Formosa.....	: 528,605	: 551,900	: c/ 513,896	: c/ 535,000
Java.....	: 2,202,063	: 2,565,000	: 2,214,789	: 2,565,000
Argentina.....	: 274,127	: 406,000	: 276,323	: 409,000
Mauritius.....	: 247,698	: 227,000	: 251,675	: 231,000
Union of South Africa.	: 161,253	: 225,000	: 161,251	: 213,000
Australia.....	: 468,327	: 558,880	: 487,962	: 560,000
Total above cane sugar	:	:	:	:
producing countries.	: 3,978,713	: 4,768,165	: 4,006,282	: 4,752,600
Est. total world cane	:	:	:	:
sugar.....	: 17,256,565	:	: 17,361,550	: 17,715,320

a/Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture. b/Louisiana only. c/Formosa and Japan.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
S-17

December 5, 1925  
FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR

SUGAR PROSPECTS

The 1925-26 preliminary forecast of Porto Rican sugar production places the total crop at 588,000 short tons, according to a cable to the United States Department of Agriculture from the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of Porto Rico. While this is a decrease of 11 per cent from last year's record crop of 660,000 short tons, it indicates a sugar production considerably higher than for any previous year, and represents an increase of 33 per cent over the average production of 442,000 short tons for the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24. This is the first crop report received from Porto Rico in accordance with arrangements made with the Insular Department of Agriculture and Labor whereby the Department agreed to submit four estimates of the sugar crop annually. The report just received is a preliminary one made prior to the harvest, and is subject to revisions depending on conditions during the harvesting season. A second report will probably follow in February.

Grinding of the 1925-26 Cuban sugar crop commenced earlier than in any of the preceding five years according to a trade report, one central having started on November 21. Last year's grinding commenced on December 1, as compared with December 10 for the previous year.

Licht reported on November 20 that the sugar yield of beets in Germany is about the same as that of last year, and he has not lowered his preliminary estimation of sugar production which he placed at 1,852,000 short tons for 1925-26.

SUGAR: Production of cane and beet sugar in countries reporting for 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Decrease from 1924-25	Increase over 1924-25
	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent	Per cent
BEET SUGAR -				
United States <u>a</u> /.....	1,172,000	927,725	20.8	
Total, 10 European countries..	5,382,271	5,882,673		9.3
Total Europe. ....	7,675,389			
Estimated world total beet sugar.....	8,894,194			
CANE SUGAR -				
Total 8 countries previously reported.....	3,978,713	4,768,165		19.8
Porto Rico.....	660,000	588,437	10.8	
Total, 9 countries.....	4,638,713	5,356,602		15.5
Estimated world total cane sugar.....	17,256,565			

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Refined sugar in terms of raw.



Sugar statistics for the 6 European countries, Germany Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium, Netherlands and England as reported by F. O. Licht of Magdeburg, indicate a carryover for these countries at the beginning of the 1925-26 sugar campaign of 681,000 short tons as compared with 440,000 short tons at the same date last year and 729,000 short tons for 1922-23. The consumption of 5,562,000 short tons in the same countries for the 12 month period September 1 to August 31, 1924-25 represents an increase of 14 per cent over the 4,880,000 short tons for 1923-1924. Exports for the period under review show a continued increase amounting to 2,527,000 short tons for the campaign just ended as compared with 1,858,000 short tons in 1923-24 and 1,149,000 short tons in 1922-23. These countries imported 3,322,000 short tons of sugar in 1924-25, an increase of 12 per cent over 1923-24 and 8 per cent more than during the 1922-23 season. Of the total imports during 1924-25 England accounted for 2,341,000 short tons. No sugar was imported by Czechoslovakia this year, but her exports amounted to 1,078,000 short tons.

SUGAR: Production, stocks, trade and consumption in Europe: years ending August 31, 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25, as reported by F. O. Licht at Magdeburg

Item	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25 <u>a/</u>
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Production.....	3,526,216	3,476,303	5,006,876
Imports.....	3,062,046	2,976,856	3,321,924
Stocks September 1.....	611,622	723,216	441,713
Total.....	7,199,886	7,178,375	8,770,513
Stocks end of August....	728,938	439,818	681,259
Deliveries.....	6,470,948	6,738,557	8,089,254
Exports... ..	1,149,133	1,858,397	2,526,854
Consumption.....	5,321,815	4,880,160	5,562,400

a/ See table below for details.

SUGAR: Production, stocks, trade and consumption in specified countries of Europe for the year ending August 31, 1925

Item	Germany	Czecho- slovakia	France	Belgium	Holland	England	Total
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Production	1,736,376	1,553,916	912,122	441,036	362,926	----	5,006,876
Imports.....	141,246	----	423,484	78,535	337,796	2340,863	3,321,924
Stocks, Sept. 1:	77,094	20,224	60,965	16,077	12,608	254,745	441,713
Total.....	1,955,216	1,574,140	1,396,571	535,648	713,330	2,595,608	8,770,513
Stocks end of:							
August.....	91,199	83,150	82,390	39,113	17,793	367,614	691,259
Deliveries..	1,864,017	1,490,990	1,314,181	496,535	695,537	2,227,994	8,089,254
Exports.....	386,497	1,078,478	277,970	269,645	414,508	99,756	2,526,854
Consumption..	1,477,520	412,512	1,036,211	226,890	281,029	2,128,238	5,562,400







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

December 28, 1925.

F.S.  
S-18

FOREIGN NEWS ON SUGAR

FOREIGN SUGAR PROSPECTS

H. A. Himely of Havana, Cuba places the 1925-26 Cuban sugar crop at 5,927,840 short tons (5,292,714 long tons) an increase of 3 per cent over his final figure for last year's production, according to a cabled report to a trade paper. The following estimates for the 1925-26 sugar crop of Cuba have been received to date. Figures for 1924-25 are given for comparison.

Source	1924-25				1925-26	
	Date	Prelim.	Final		Date	Prelim.
		estimate	estimate			estimate
		Short tons	Short tons			Short tons
Willet & Gray	Oct. 30	4,816,000	5,741,086	a/	Nov. 12	5,770,000
Lamborn	Dec. 5	5,040,000			Dec. 4	5,824,000
Guma-Mejer	Dec. 9	5,291,680	5,741,086		Dec. 9	6,018,560
Himely	Dec. 8	5,174,879	5,734,872		Dec. 15	5,927,840
Cuban Sugar Club	Dec. 12	5,303,840	5,740,430		Dec.	5,699,360
Atkins Co., Ltd.	-	---	---		-	5,700,000
Cuban Sec. of						
Agriculture	-	5,011,200	5,812,068		-	---

a/ Guma-Mejer's final figure.

Mikusch has reduced his October estimate for the European beet sugar crop by 120,000 short tons. His latest estimate places the total beet sugar crop at 8,351,000 short tons, an increase of 5.8 per cent over his final estimate for last year of 7,896,000 short tons. The most important countries affected are Belgium, France, and Italy. Belgium's crop is estimated at 397,000 short tons as compared with his estimate of 441,000 short tons last year and the French crop is placed at 849,000 short tons as against 919,000 short tons produced in 1924. The greatest reduction is reported for Italy, this year's crop being estimated at 171,000 short tons as against 463,000 short tons last year, as reported by Mikusch.



SUGAR: Production of cane and beet sugar in countries  
reporting for 1925-26.

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Decrease from 1924-25	Increase over 1924-25
BEET SUGAR	Short tons	Short tons	Percentages	Per cent
Total, 10 European coun- tries previously reported:	5,382,271	5,832,673		9.3
New estimate received				
United States <u>a/</u> .....	1,172,000	962,000	17.9	
Switzerland .....	6,614	6,945		5.0
Total, 11 European coun- tries and United States..	6,560,885	6,851,618		4.4
Estimated world total beet sugar .....	8,894,194			
CANE SUGAR				
Total, 6 countries pre- viously reported .....	2,074,040	2,153,938		4.1
New estimates received:				
United States <u>b/</u> .....	88,000	196,000		122.7
Cuba <u>c/</u> .....	5,734,372	5,927,840		3.4
Java .....	2,202,063	2,552,000		15.9
Argentina .....	274,127	419,376		53.2
Total, 10 countries .....	10,373,102	11,254,804		8.5
Estimated world total cane sugar .....	17,256,565			

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless other-  
wise stated. a/ Refined sugar in terms of raw. b/ Louisiana only.  
c/ H. A. Himeley's estimate.

